UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

Petitioner,

Respondent.

Case No. 08-CV-0706-LAB (JMA)

REGARDING RESPONDENT'S REQUEST

FOR STAY PENDING ISSUANCE OF

REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION

THE MANDATE IN HAYWARD v.

MARSHALL

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I. Introduction

VICTOR M. ALMAGER, Warden,

JUAN PORTILLO,

On May 14, 1993, a jury convicted Petitioner of attempted murder, and the court sentenced him to life in prison. (First Amended Petition [Doc. No. 3] at 1-2.) Petitioner initiated this action on April 16, 2008 and filed a First Amended Petition on May 13, 2008. [Doc. Nos. 1 & 3] Petitioner raises a single claim: that the Board of Parole Hearings violated his due process rights by failing to consider his excellent institutional behavior record and evidence of rehabilitation in finding him unsuitable for parole. (First Amended Petition at 6-7.)

On July 7, 2008, Respondent filed a Request for Stay Pending

Issuance of the Mandate in Hayward v. Marshall, 512 F.3d 536 (9th

Cir. 2008) ("Request"). [Doc. No. 5] On May 16, 2008, the Ninth Circuit granted en banc review in Hayward, and argument was heard in the matter on June 24, 2008. Respondent states that two issues necessary to the resolution of this Petition are at issue in Hayward: (1) whether California has created a federally protected liberty interest in parole for life inmates, and (2) if a liberty interest is created, what process is due under clearly established Supreme Court authority. Respondent requests that the Court stay this federal Petition until such time as challenges to Hayward are resolved and that decision becomes final. (Request at 1-4.)

II. Discussion

In <u>Hayward</u>, a Ninth Circuit panel reversed then-California Governor Davis's reversal of a parole date granted by the California Board of Prison Terms (the "Board"). Hayward was convicted of second degree murder in 1980, was sentenced to a term of fifteen years to life and, at the time the <u>Hayward</u> decision was filed, had served twenty-seven (27) years in prison. Despite evidence of Hayward's stable social history and enhanced ability to function within the law, Governor Davis reversed the Board's decision and found Hayward unsuitable for parole. The Ninth Circuit reversed, finding that "no evidence in the record support[ed] a determination that Hayward's release would unreasonably endanger public safety." <u>Hayward</u>, <u>supra</u>, 512 F.3d at 544. That decision is now before the Ninth Circuit en banc.

A court has discretion to ensure the just and efficient determination of a case by staying it pending the resolution of other proceedings when a stay would be "efficient for its own

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docket and the fairest course for the parties." Leyva v.

Certified Grocers of Cal., 593 F.2d 857, 863 (9th Cir. 1979).

Before issuing a stay, a court should consider "the possible damage which may result from the granting of a stay, the hardship or inequity that a party may suffer in being required to go forward, and the orderly course of justice measured in terms of the simplifying or complicating of issues, proof, and questions of law which could be expected to result from a stay." Lockyer v. Mirant Corp., 398 F.3d 1098, 1110 (9th Cir. 2005), citing Landis v. North American Co., 299 U.S. 248, 268 (1936).

Additionally, a court should take into account the existence of similar cases that are pending in the same district court, and the probability that more are likely to be filed. Id.

The magistrate judge finds that the issuance of a stay in this case will serve the interests of judicial order and economy. Petitioner will not be damaged by such a stay (which is likely to be of fairly short duration), and relevant questions of law may be clarified by waiting for Hayward to be finalized. In addition, as Respondent notes, the Ninth Circuit has sua sponte stayed submission of several cases similar to this one until the resolution of Hayward.

III. Recommendation

For the foregoing reasons, the undersigned magistrate judge finds and recommends that the Court **GRANT** Respondent's Request for Stay Pending Issuance of the Mandate in <u>Hayward</u>.

This Report and Recommendation is submitted to the Honorable Larry A. Burns, United States District Judge assigned to this case, pursuant to the provisions of 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1).

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IT IS ORDERED that no later than <u>September 12, 2008</u> any party may file written objections with the Court and serve a copy on all parties. The document should be captioned "Objections to Report and Recommendation."

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that any reply to the objections shall be served and filed no later than <u>September 19, 2008</u>. The parties are advised that failure to file objections within the specified time may waive the right to raise those objections on appeal of the Court's order. <u>See Turner v. Duncan</u>, 158 F.3d 449, 455 (9th Cir. 1998); <u>Martinez v. Ylst</u>, 951 F.2d 1153 (9th Cir. 1991).

IT IS SO ORDERED

DATED: August 19, 2008

Jan M. Adler

U.S. Magistrate Judge

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